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 phia and back.

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Sensational Exhibitions Daily.

President Taft Invited to Open Meet

Daily Contests Start at 2 o'clock 10---AEROPLANES---10 Admission, 50c; Box Seats, \$1

PINKEYE EPIDEMIC  
CLOSES INSTITUTEV. M. I. Cadets Get Furlough Until January 4—  
Several Cases of Typhoid—No Sickness  
at Washington and Lee.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
 Lexington, Va., November 21.—Owing to the epidemic of pinkeye, which has prevailed at the Virginia Military Institute for the past month, orders were issued to-day from headquarters ordering a suspension of all duty, both military and academic, from 1 o'clock this afternoon, until the morning of January 4. This step has been taken as a final resort, for there are probably 200 cases of the disease among the cadets, and all hopes of stamping it out, so long as the corps is held together, have been abandoned. The disease is quite contagious, and many of the cadets have contracted it for the second time, after having recovered once.

Dr. Morrison, an eye specialist from Lynchburg, made an examination of the members of the first class early last week. He pronounced the type of the disease mild, but stated that there was little possibility of exterminating it unless the infected ones were segregated. Segregation was impossible. Up to two weeks ago the trouble was mainly confined to members of the first and second classes, but since that time it has spread rapidly, until at present almost every cadet in the corps has some form of it, and the majority of cases are anything but severe. The surgeon strictly forbids any one suffering with the trouble to use his eyes. There has been no suspension of classes until to-day, when regular academic work was continued.

But since the cadets have not been able to use their eyes in preparing daily recitations, they have done little reciting during the past two weeks, and in nearly all instances have been delayed.

Beside the epidemic of pinkeye, there are at present nine cases of fever, believed to be typhoid, in the institute hospital. This is probably the result of the drought, of the past three months throughout this section, causing a short supply of water, both for drinking and sanitary purposes. Water has not been on in barracks all day for nearly two months, it being turned on for only an hour or two each day. Taking these things into consideration, it has seemed best for the superintendent and board to grant a furlough to the cadets. During the period of suspension, a thorough examination of the conditions will be made by a specialist, and everything will be in the best of shape when the cadets return on January 4.

Orders of Suspension.  
 General Nichol's orders were as follows:  
 "For reasons hereinafter stated, the corps of cadets is hereby furloughed from 1 A. M. November 21, 1910, to Wednesday, January 4, 1911.

"Cadets not possessing the requisite funds to pay their expenses home, other than those resident in distant States and foreign countries, will report to the treasurer, who will withhold further orders supply the necessary amount for transportation.

"Cadets residing in remote States and in foreign countries will report to the post-adjutant for instructions.

"In taking the very unusual action announced in paragraph 1, of this order, the superintendent is actuated by the following considerations:

"1. The development among the cadets during the last few days of five cases of typhoid fever, with the unavoidable apprehension of additions to this number.

"2. The prevalence of pinkeye in the corps, nearly all the cadets being affected, many reinfecting after recovery, preventing the use of the eyes in study.

"3. The continued drought in this vicinity, resulting in an inadequate and continually diminishing water supply, sources of grave apprehension under existing health conditions, and probably the proximate, if not the immediate causes of these conditions.

"4. From and after the publication of

this order, academic duties will be discontinued.

"5. Cadets will turn in their military effects to the ordnance sergeant, and will proceed immediately to their homes."

No Trouble at W. and M.

When it became known that the cadets had been furloughed, President Denny, of Washington and Lee University, posted a notice, in which he said: "It is true, as reported, that there are several cases of fever at the institute hospital, due beyond question to some local cause, restricted to the institute, since there is not a single case in the town or in the university. On the contrary, there has been no session, certainly within the last ten years, when there has been such remarkable freedom, from sickness of any kind at Washington and Lee."

From physicians of the town it is learned that there has been no case of fever in Lexington for the last several months.

GEN. MUNFORD TO  
MAKE ADDRESSDistinguished Confederate Will  
Tell of Original Virginia Seal.

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Munford, of Lynchburg, a distinguished officer of the Confederate service, will deliver an address before R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, on Friday night, on the subject, "The Original Seal of the State of Virginia." General Munford's father, George Wythe Munford, was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia at the close of the war, and as such was keeper of the official seal of the State. Provisional Governor Pierpont, of Reconstruction days, promptly fell out with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who represented the old regime of State government, and the provisional government adopted a revised seal for the Commonwealth, which is still in use, the present seal, familiar to all Virginians, being that adopted by the Pierpont government, though smaller in general outline to the old seal of the State.

General Munford's address will be a contribution to Virginia history of the period in question, and it is possible that Lee Camp may take action petitioning the next Legislature to return to the original design of the seal of Virginia in use since Colonial days, and abandon the Pierpont seal, as it has rejected the Underwood Constitution and other relics of Reconstruction days.

The Daughters of the Confederacy and the public generally are invited to hear General Munford's address.

Haydon-Dodson.  
 Fredericksburg, Va., November 21.—Emmett Haydon and Miss Aweater Dodson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dodson, of Lancaster county, were married a few days ago at the home of the bride, Rev. W. F. Dunaway, D. D., officiating.

## News of South Richmond

South Richmond Bureau,  
 The Times-Dispatch,  
 1103 Hull Street.

P. J. Tafe, alias P. J. Libbert, who came to South Richmond several weeks ago and obtained employment at Belle Isle, and was later arrested, charged with breaking into H. V. Baldwin's store and carrying off a quantity of clothing, was indicted on a true bill yesterday in Hustings Court, Part 2.

Charles Carrington, colored, was tried before Justice H. A. Maurice in Police Court, Part 2, yesterday morning on the charge of stealing bread from various grocers, and was given six months upon the roads.

A warrant has been issued against the American Bread Company to appear in court to-morrow morning to answer to the charge of blocking the streets by leaving several bread boxes at Seventh and Perry Streets for an extended time.

Grand Jury Indictments.  
 At the November term of Hustings Court, Part 2, Judge Ernest Wells presiding, the following true bills were returned by the special grand jury empaneled by Judge Wells:

Jack Robertson, felony.  
 P. J. Tafe, robbing Baldwin's store.  
 William Lawrence and John Bonheart, felony and misdemeanor.

The following commissioners were appointed by Judge Wells yesterday morning in Hustings Court to report on the Lumpkin property: J. M. Graves, M. A. Campbell, W. A. Neal, Allen Pettigrew and R. C. Broadbush. Eugene Browder, of 1707 Stockton Street, has made complaint before Jacob Levy, justice of the peace, against Arthur McDoug, a colored brakenman, twenty-three years old, for betrayal. Willie Stephens, of 1707 Stockton Street, has been summoned to appear as a witness.

Go to Roanoke.  
 Harry W. Clarke, for two and one-half years superintendent of the Pintsch Compressing Company, located at Fourth and Bainbridge Streets, has been called to Roanoke, where he will superintend the works there. For seven years Mr. Clarke has been supervising the plants of the company in several cities. His work has given such satisfaction that he was sent to a larger field. He will leave some time this week.

General News Notes.  
 For the consideration of work to be

DEMOCRATS DIFFER  
AS TO CONFERENCEAll Are Not Agreed as to Advisability of Holding  
General Meeting to Outline  
Party Policy.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
 Washington, November 21.—Democrats who have reached Washington for the short session of Congress are much divided on the question of the proposed calling of a general conference, as suggested a few days ago by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, to define a line of policy for the Democrats to follow, which will insure peace and harmony inside the lines.

There are many phases of the matter that are being seriously considered. The first proposition is, who is to determine the eligibility of the parties to the conference, if one is held, and who shall be admitted to participate and who omitted? It is quickly seen that such a movement, unless engineered most diplomatically, has a tendency to cause petty jealousies that might be bad for the future of the party.

The question arises, too, of how far a convention of Democrats would be authorized in dictating to a Congress of the same party a line of action that should be followed, and again, the subject of how far leading Democrats, not in Congress, would have a right to participate in affairs that are almost entirely in the hands of the national lawmakers.

A Mooted Question.  
 All who have been seen believe that earnest and frequent conference among the Democrats of the House and Senate will not only be advisable, but very necessary if the Democrats are to hold the tentative gains they have recently made.

But just how far such conferences should go is a mooted question. If such meetings are held and members of Congress are invited to participate it is almost certain that friction of a serious character would develop early and that this might also widen the gap between the Democrats in the Eastern States and some other sections of the country to such a degree that policy would be pursued there would be excluded such men as Judge Alton B. Parker, Governor Judson Harmon, Woodrow Wilson, Governor-Elect Foss, of Massachusetts; Richard Olney and other well known political men throughout the country. Were men not allowed to take part in a conference of Democrats, called to consider the party's welfare, it would almost certainly result in a bad split, according to what is said here. Whether held by members of Congress or otherwise, the general belief seems to be that any action even indicating a desire to exclude well known party leaders would be fatal.

The newly-elected representatives, it is argued, fresh from victory on the stump, are better prepared to outline a policy of legislation to such a line of demands than the theorists who saw only the smoke of battle from some far-off vantage point.

If the Governors of Democratic States should be invited to a conference of this kind, it is said that clashing interests for future political ferment might tend to throw a damper on such an undertaking. There are

said to be at least four Governors-elect who are considered of presidential size and who may be made into good executive timber—Foss, of Massachusetts; Dix, of New York; Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and Harmon, of Ohio.

Demand Recognition.  
 It is a settled fact that the Tammany Democrats in New York and those of the same faith in the Southern States—from both of which strongholds most of the Democratic vote of the country comes—will not only refuse but demand recognition in any Democratic conference that might be held. It will, therefore, be seen that if there is a gathering of the Democrats any time before the next national convention, it must be general and widespread in its scope. Any other line of policy would be almost fatal to the interest of the party in 1912, according to what the best posted politicians here say.

Aside, however, from any danger that might arise from the holding of such a convention, one excellent thing would be accomplished—the Democrats would have an opportunity, in a way, to meet and take stock. The sight of their own party—alive and aggressive—in comparison with the G. O. P. corps would undoubtedly arouse enthusiasm and do much to mark out those petty jealousies that now exist among some of the former Democratic standard-bearers. It would be an inspiring sight to see many hundreds of the big Democrats gathered at the national Capital, under the very dome which the Republicans have held for many, many years.

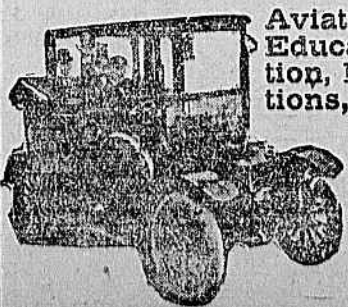
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## If You Are in Doubt

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